

AC 439(1) UXBRIDGE
(Water Mem. B.)



The Urban District Council of Uxbridge

Annual Medical Report

FOR THE YEAR 1936

By

W. TOWNSEND DOBSON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Uxbridge Urban District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1936-7.

COUNCILLOR J. COCHRANE (*Chairman*).

„ S. E. BISHOP.
„ MRS. C. E. BROWNE.
„ E. A. CLARK.
„ W. H. COX.
„ MRS. S. H. DUBBERLEY.
„ MAJOR E. W. C. FLAVELL.
„ J. HOPTROFF.
„ E. F. JEFFREY.
„ T. KELSEY.
„ W. E. LORDING.
„ W. G. POMEROY.
„ J. E. POND.
„ F. W. PRICE.
„ T. R. THIRTLE.
„ J. R. THONGER.
„ W. TURNER.

The Chairman of the Council (The Rev. Luther Bouch)
and the Vice-Chairman of the Council (Councillor H. A. Leno)
were ex-officio Members.

STAFF.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health—

W. TOWNSEND DOBSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(Part time.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector—

T. C. F. PAIGE, M.S.I.A., Certificates of the Sanitary Inspectors'
Examination Board and The Royal Sanitary Institute.
(Whole time.)

Sanitary Inspectors—

(Whole time.)

A. E. FREEMAN, A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.

B. W. E. MAKEPEACE, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I.

E. W. BUDD, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I.

Clerk—

A. J. BENSON.

Junior Clerk—

R. B. ROWLANDS.

Shorthand-Typist—

MISS E. D. SQUIRE.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1936

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
263, HIGH STREET,
UXBRIDGE.

July, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE UXBRIDGE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1936 upon the health and conditions of the Urban District of Uxbridge. This Report has been compiled strictly in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1561, and for convenience of reference an Index has been incorporated at the end.

I consider that the health of the Uxbridge Urban District is most satisfactory—you will see later in the Report that our birth rate is higher than that for England and Wales and our death rate lower. I would particularly draw your attention to the comment upon comparisons in birth and death rates of districts.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA. GEOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Uxbridge occupies the north-western angle of the County of Middlesex, and its western boundary for the greater portion of its length follows the River Colne.

The Frays River, a tributary of the Colne, leaves the main stream at Denham Lock, and joins it again at Yiewsley. The Pinn, a small stream which rises near Pinner, flows through Ickenham in a south-westerly direction, on through Swakeleys, turning south through the Royal Air Force Depot, continuing through Lowe & Shawyer's Nurseries, and ultimately joins up with the River Colne at Yiewsley.

The London-Birmingham section of the Grand Union Canal traverses the western boundary, running parallel with the Colne, and it is on the banks of this Canal that the more important industries of the District are situate.

The District is mainly flat, but at Harefield it rises 291 feet above sea level, and at Hillingdon Church and Pole Hill Road, Hillingdon, 188 feet. Uxbridge Common, in Park Road, has an altitude of 200 feet, and is a healthy open space with a fine view across the valley to Harrow-on-the-Hill. In an easterly direction on clear days there is an unobstructed view over London to the hills at Sydenham from the Common and Pole Hill Road—a distance of over 20 miles. To the west there is the valley of the Colne.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

The geological structure of the District is of an interesting, though somewhat complicated nature. In the River Valleys there are the “ Barton Beds ”—alluvial ballast ; whilst at Hillingdon and Harefield there are beds of glacial gravel, and at Harefield an outcrop of chalk and beds of sand. Cowley lies on a bed of brick earth, whilst Ickenham stands on London Clay, and North Hillingdon on London Clay and the “ Reading beds ” (mottled clay). It is interesting to note that the glacial gravel—a result of the Great Ice Age—does not extend much further south than Uxbridge.

The geological features of the District have resurrected the once-famous brick industry which was carried on in Cowley. During the past months a large modern factory has been erected in Iver Lane, for the manufacture of concrete bricks and pipes. The old clay hand-made Cowley stock bricks were renowned for their hardness and durability. Perhaps this new industry will once again connect the name of Cowley with bricks. In years gone by the brick earth found at Cowley was the foundation of its industry. Now the ballast available on the factory estate is being combined with lime made from the chalk found at Harefield to make bricks comparable to those made from clay. The geological structure has thus been responsible for bringing into the District a new industry.

AREA.							
<i>Parish.</i>							<i>Acres.</i>
Uxbridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	86·851
Hillingdon West	...	...	...	...	...	...	781·180
Hillingdon East	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,764·949
Harefield	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,621·707
Ickenham	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465·176
Cowley	...	...	...	...	...	...	517·500
Total (Area of District)							10,237·363 acres.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's Estimate of Population for the mid-year 1936 is 39,700 persons, this shows an increase of 1,560 upon the figure given for 1935.

Estimated population at end of year 1936 : 42,456 persons.

ESTIMATED POPULATION AT END OF YEAR.

<i>Parish.</i>						
Uxbridge and Hillingdon West	...	...	...	...	...	14,224
Hillingdon East	...	...	...	...	...	19,222
Harefield	...	...	...	...	...	3,643
Ickenham	...	...	...	...	...	2,677
Cowley ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,690
Total	...	...	...	...	...	42,456

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES AT THE END OF YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE RATE BOOKS.

<i>Parish.</i>						
Uxbridge and Hillingdon West	...	...	...	...	...	3,053
Hillingdon East	...	...	...	...	...	4,759
Harefield	...	...	...	...	...	958
Ickenham	...	...	...	...	...	680
Cowley ...	...	...	...	...	...	625
Total	...	...	...	...	...	10,075

RATEABLE VALUE.

1934.	1935.	1936.
£285,717	£294,734	£312,654

PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE. (Estimated.)

1934.	1935.	1936.
£1,140	£1,180	£1,230

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

An examination of the 1931 Census statistics shows that our population is "old"—*i.e.*, there is a large proportion of elderly people. The effect of this is discussed under the heading "Comparisons of Vital Statistics."

INDUSTRIES.

The working-class population is engaged in many industries, which include Saw Mills, Welding Works, Ticket and other Printing Works, Rubber Works, Engineering, Manufacture of Steel Tanks and Drums, Ticket Punches, Washing Machines, Adding Machines, Automatic Ticket Machines, etc., Plating Works, Market Gardening, Culture of Flowers, Laundries, Brewing, Distemper Manufacture, Agriculture, Milling, Manufacture of Furniture and Joinery, Beehives and Beekeepers' Appliances, Extraction of Sand, Gravel and Shingle, and Chalk, and the Manufacture of Concrete Bricks and Pipes. The District is developing rapidly, and consequently many people are absorbed in the building and allied trades. Many City workers have their homes here, and travel backward and forward by train or coach.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the unemployment figures for the Urban District ;

1936				1935			
<i>January</i>		<i>December</i>		<i>January</i>		<i>December</i>	
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
470	133	524	151	483	86	470	133

This gives a total unemployment figure in December, 1935, of 603, and in December, 1936, of 675, an increase of 72.

I am aware of no evidence, statistical or otherwise, that unemployment in this District has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND INVALIDITY.

I have been unable to discover any particular or unusual cause of sickness or invalidity during the year. I do not think I can make any comment on any special occupation or environment which has a prejudicial effect on the health of the inhabitants of the area.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

COMPARISON OF VITAL STATISTICS.

When comparing the vital statistics of Districts one must have regard to the full circumstances and not solely to the rates which are to be compared. For example :—

BIRTH RATE.—Regard must be had to sex distribution, marital conditions and the numbers of women of child-bearing age. If the birth rate is calculated solely on the estimated population, then it may appear that the birth rate in one District is considerably lower than that in another. If then we examine the other conditions outlined above and correct our rates in proportion we would possibly find that the rate in that District which formerly seemed low was higher than that in the first area.

Unfortunately the figures which have to be provided in this Report are specified by the Ministry to be based upon the Registrar-General's estimated population, and these I have given.

DEATH RATE.—In order that a fair comparison could be made between the death rates of various Districts the Registrar-General has issued what is known as a Comparability Factor to each Medical Officer of Health. In the case of this District the factor is 1.08. The factor may be said to represent the *population handicap* to be applied to the area, and, *when multiplied by the crude death rate experienced in the area, modifies the latter so as to make it comparable with the crude death rate for the country as a whole or with the similarly adjusted death rate for any other area.*

The effect of this is to allow for sex and age distribution of the inhabitants

of Districts. For example, if we examine the information provided in the Census returns we shall see that the proportion to the total populations of Districts of persons over 60 years of age is considerably greater in Uxbridge than in adjoining districts. Consequently, therefore, we would expect to find a proportionately larger number of deaths. When the crude death rates are corrected by the comparability factor you will observe that there is very little difference in the death rates of the two Districts.

TOTAL BIRTHS.

<i>Sex.</i>		<i>Live Legitimate.</i>	<i>Live Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Stillborn Legitimate.</i>	<i>Stillborn Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males	... ..	362	16	11	—	389
Females	... ..	330	14	8	1	353
		—	—	—	—	—
Totals	... ..	692	30	19	1	742

BIRTH RATE.

	<i>No.</i>		<i>Birth Rate.</i>	<i>Basis.</i>
LIVE BIRTHS	692	Legitimate	17.431	Per 1,000 Registrar-General's estimated Resident Population.
	30	Illegitimate	0.756	
	722	Total	18.187	
STILL BIRTHS	19	Legitimate	25.606	Per 1,000 total (i.e., live and still) births.
	1	Illegitimate	1.348	
	20	Total	26.954	
TOTAL BIRTHS	711	Legitimate	17.909	Per 1,000 Registrar-General's estimated Resident Population.
	31	Illegitimate	0.781	
	742	Total	18.690	

I am pleased to be able to draw your attention to the recovery in the birth rate for this District. In 1934 the rate per 1,000 Registrar-General's Estimated Population was 20.2, but in 1935 this fell to 18.3. The 1936 birth rate was 18.69, and this figure is in excess of the birth rates for England and Wales, the 122 County Boroughs and the 143 Smaller Towns (populations 25,000 to 50,000, and which includes Uxbridge).

It is interesting to note that there has also been a slight recovery in the birth rate for the other places mentioned.

I have also to draw your attention to the drop in the still birth rate from 0.62 to 0.50 per 1,000 population, or from 34.3 to 26.9 per 1,000 total births. This is most satisfactory.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

Uxbridge has a death rate considerably lower than that of England and Wales and the Great and Smaller Towns.

There is throughout the country a slight increase in the death rate, and the figure for this District increased from 10·29 to 10·99 per 1,000 Registrar-General's Estimated Population.

	Total Deaths (All Causes)		Death Rate Per 1,000 Registrar-General's estimated Resident Population	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Male	211	191	5·740	5·408
Female	193	176	5·250	4·984
Total	404	367	10·990	10·392

In the following columns you will see a comparison of the number of deaths in some special diseases during the past three years :—

<i>Disease.</i>	1934.	1935.	1936.
Heart Disease	72	90	95
Cancer	42	48	54
Tuberculosis (all forms)	23	22	22
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	9	18	11
Influenza	—	5	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	26	26	28
Bronchitis	11	10	16
Kidney Disease	18	14	13
Measles (all ages)	4	—	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	1	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	6	5
Scarlet Fever	1	1	—
Diphtheria	1	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	2
Appendicitis	—	1	1
	—	—	—
Totals	208	243	259
	—	—	—

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

I am glad to be in a position to report that there were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis during 1936, compared with three during the previous year, and to observe that the number of deaths from other Puerperal causes remains the same, but the rate has dropped owing to the increased number of births.

			<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</i>
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	—
Deaths from other Puerperal causes	...	...	1	1·385
Totals	...	...	1	1·385

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Death Rate.</i>
All Infants	22	14	36	49·860 <i>per 1,000 live births.</i>
Legitimate Infants	18	13	31	44·798 <i>per 1,000 legitimate live births.</i>
Illegitimate Infants	4	1	5	166·667 <i>per 1,000 illegitimate live births.</i>

The number of deaths of infants under one year has increased from 29 during 1935 to 36 during the year under review, the rate increasing from 42·963 to 49·860.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

By courtesy of the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis I am able to give the following information from a return of street accidents resulting in death, personal injury and damage to property during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1936, within the Uxbridge Urban District.

This year there were 12 fatal accidents (the same number as for 1935), and these, as you will see, were distributed throughout the District and it is not possible to suggest that any particular place is conducive to them. For the second year in succession there have been no fatal accidents on Hillingdon Hill, which has in the past been a black spot.

You will observe from the summary below that two elderly people were killed as the result of being knocked down by pedal cyclists, two pedal cyclists were killed, three motor-cyclists were involved in fatal accidents, two of these colliding with the kerb or verge and the third with a stationary car. Three pedestrians were knocked down by private cars.

I am surprised to find that no deaths occurred on the Uxbridge Road, particularly having regard to the condition of the tramway tracks. There can be little doubt that these have been the cause of many accidents; I regard them as extremely dangerous, particularly to cyclists. The filling in of the rails will not entirely remove the danger, and I am sure we shall all be relieved when the last length of rail has been removed and the road properly reconstructed to cope with the ever-increasing traffic.

The advent of the trolley bus has brought more quiet to the streets and perhaps more sleep to those living on the route. Pedestrians must, however, beware of their silence and not step off the pavement without looking—otherwise I can foresee many persons being hurt as a direct result of the greatest quality of the trolley bus.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

<i>Date & Time.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sex and Age.</i>	<i>Brief Particulars</i>
14/12/35 (3.30 p.m.)	Park Way, Hillingdon, 20 yards west of Long Lane	Male, 11	Pedal cyclist fell from machine.
3/3/36 (6.20 p.m.)	Honeycroft Hill, 20 yards east of Brookside	Male, 65	Pedestrian knocked down by pedal cyclist.
13/6/36 (8.8 p.m.) died 8/8/36	Windsor Street, 10 yards south of High Street	Female, 74	Pedestrian knocked down by pedal cycle.
15/6/36 (6.40 p.m.)	Long Lane, Hillingdon, 30 yards north of Clifton Gardens	Male, 25	Motor-cyclist in collision with kerb.
27/7/36 (10.45 p.m.)	Western Avenue, Ruislip, 1¼ miles east of Long Lane	Male, 24	Motor-cyclist collided with stationary motor-car.
27/8/36 (10.45 p.m.)	Long Lane, Hillingdon, 5 yards north of Grosvenor Crescent	Female, 67	Pedestrian knocked down by private car.
10/9/36 (2.45 p.m.)	Shepherds Hill, Northwood Road, Harefield	Male, 18	Motor-cyclist collided with verge.
11/9/36 (4.15 p.m.)	Long Lane, Hillingdon, junction of Clifton Gdns.	Female, 41	Pedal cyclist collided with light goods van.
5/10/36 (4 p.m.)	Station Road, 200 yards east of Cowley Road	Male, 30	Passenger on light goods lorry who fell off.
10/11/36 (10.50 a.m.)	Pield Heath Road, Hillingdon, junction of Royal Lane	3 weeks	Passenger in private car in collision with heavy goods lorry.
23/11/36 (4 p.m.)	Rockingham Bridge, 5 yards west of Lawn Road	Female, 78	Pedestrian knocked down by private motor-car.
14/12/36 (4.50 p.m.)	Chapel Street, 8 yards north of Windsor Street	Female, 79	Pedestrian knocked down by private motor-car.

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, AND CASE RATES
FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1936.**

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London</i>	<i>143 Smaller Towns, Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census (Includes Uxbridge)</i>	<i>London Adminis- trative County</i>	<i>Uxbridge</i>
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Population.</i>				
BIRTHS :—					
Live	14·8	14·9	15·0	13·6	18·187
Still	0·61	0·67	0·64	0·53	0·504
DEATHS :—					
All causes	12·1	12·3	11·5	12·5	10·990
Typhoid and Para- typhoid fevers ...	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·07	0·09	0·04	0·14	0·00
Scarlet fever ...	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Whooping cough ...	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·06	0·03
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·05	0·03
Influenza	0·14	0·14	0·15	0·14	0·25
Violence	0·52	0·45	0·39	0·52	0·58
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	2·53	2·18	2·48	2·57	5·03
Diphtheria	1·39	1·31	1·26	1·69	0·43
Enteric fever	0·06	0·05	0·06	0·06	0·00
Erysipelas	0·40	0·38	0·35	0·44	0·40
Pneumonia	1·11	1·10	0·96	0·99	1·03
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births.</i>				
DEATHS :—					
Under 1 year of age ...	59	63	55	66	49·860
From Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	5·9	8·2	3·4	14·4	6·925
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1·40	Not available			0·000
Other	2·41				1·385
Total	3·81				1·385
	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).</i>				
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1·34	Not available			0·000
Others	2·31				1·348
Total	3·65				1·348
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal fever ...	3·27	3·46	2·80	3·03	0·000
Puerperal pyrexia ...	9·64	9·52	7·57	11·15	13·477

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Clinical Research Association Ltd., of London, carry out all laboratory examinations for us. The examinations consist mainly of throat swabbing for Klebs Loeffler Bacilli (Diphtheria) sputa for tubercle bacilli and blood tests for Typhoid Fever. In addition, the Association carries out examinations, both chemical and bacteriological, of water and milk.

The work has been done in a satisfactory manner. During the year the following pathological examinations were made :—

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli... ..	3	34	37
Throat Swabbings for Klebs Loeffler Bacilli (Diphtheria)	3	76	79
Nose Swabbings for Klebs Loeffler Bacilli	—	1	1
Specimens of blood for Bacillus Typhosus	—	2	2
Urine „ „ „	—	1	1
Faeces „ „ „	—	1	1
Totals	6	115	121

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Council provides night and day an ambulance service with a fully equipped vehicle which consists of a Lomas special body on a Bedford chassis.

The service has been prompt and the drivers and attendants have carried out their work with keenness and efficiency.

Following my report of last year the Council took steps to provide a more modern and specially built vehicle which will be put into operation in the near future. The present vehicle will then be used as a stand by.

The present Ambulance is garaged and maintained by Messrs. A. Norman Reeves, and this firm have had telephones fitted in the homes of two members of their staff, and so when a call is given in the middle of the night, it is passed direct to one or other of the two men, according to the duty rota. On no occasion has delay in turning out, night or day, come to my notice ; in fact I fully believe that the service has been remarkably prompt.

Should the Ambulance be out when a call is given, information is immediately telephoned to the Hayes and Harlington U.D.C., with whom the Council have a reciprocal arrangement. As regards Yiewsley and West Drayton U.D.C., that authority pays this Council for any journey made in connection with its district. We also protect part of Eton R.D.

During 1936 the Ambulance covered a distance of 6,823 miles, carrying 633 patients.

AMBULANCE CHARGES.

Anywhere in the Uxbridge District	... ..	5/-
Out of Uxbridge Urban District :—		
To any London Hospital from within the district	... ..	21/- for residents.
To West London Hospital from within the district	... ..	15/- for residents.
9d. per mile elsewhere, with a minimum of ...		7/6 for residents.
1s. per mile elsewhere, with a minimum of ...		10/- for non-residents.
Extra attendant, 2s. per hour. Waiting, 2s. 6d. per hour.		

NURSING IN THE HOME.

There has been no change in the arrangements for nursing in the home.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

All Clinics in the district are run by the Middlesex County Council, and for convenience I have set out below the days and times these centres are open.

School Children—Minor Ailments : Whitehall Council School, Uxbridge, 9.30 a.m., Tuesdays and Fridays. Medical Officer attends on Fridays. Dr. Kate Glyn-Jones.
Harefield Council School, 9.30 a.m., Thursdays, Dr. Norrington.
Oak Farm School Clinic, Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m., Medical Officer attends 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Dr. R. A. Jones.

Do. Ophthalmic : Whitehall Council School. Mondays and Thursdays at 9.30 a.m.

Do. Dental : Whitehall Council School.

Tuberculosis : : Dr. J. T. Nicol-Roe, Tuberculosis Physician to the Middlesex County Council, attends at the Dispensary, 156, High Street, Uxbridge, on Thursdays, at 2 o'clock.

Venereal Diseases : There are no centres for the treatment of Venereal Diseases within the District, but notices are posted up, showing when and where treatment can be obtained free of cost under conditions of secrecy, in the London Hospitals.

The nearest Clinic is at the West London Hospital, from 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to noon.

Ante-Natal : 109, High Street, Uxbridge. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays each month. 9.30 a.m. Dr. Kate Glyn-Jones.

Welfare : Hillingdon Central, British Legion Hall, Uxbridge Road. Mondays and Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m. Dr. Kate Glyn-Jones.
Harefield Memorial Hall. Thursdays, 2.30 p.m. Dr. Norrington.
New Methodist Hall, High Road, Hayes End. Thursdays and Fridays, 2.30 p.m. Dr. Shelley.
St. Andrew's Hall, Uxbridge. Thursdays, 2.30 p.m. Dr. R. A. Jones.
Ickenham, New Church Hall. Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m. Dr. Norrington.
109, High Street, Uxbridge. Tuesdays and Fridays, 2.30 p.m. Dr. Kate Glyn-Jones.
Oak Farm Council School, Long Lane, Hillingdon. Wednesdays and Fridays, 2.30 p.m. Dr. R. A. Jones.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals and institutions in this Urban District are :—

- (a) General Hospital : The Middlesex County Hospital at Hillingdon which
 (Public) has 140 beds and cots.

 1,049 persons were admitted to this hospital from the
 Uxbridge Urban District during 1936.
- (b) Institution : The Hillingdon Institution has accommodation for
 approximately 108 healthy persons and the Infirmary
 Block for chronic cases (males and females) has
 accommodation for approximately 109.
- (c) Cottage Hospital : The Uxbridge and District Cottage Hospital, Harefield
 (Voluntary) Road, has 22 beds available (including two private
 wards) ; is maintained by voluntary subscription.

 In 1936 the Council made a contribution of £50
 towards its support.
- (d) Tuberculosis : The Middlesex County Sanatorium has been rebuilt and
 there is now accommodation for 378 persons (males
 150, females 150, children 60, observation beds 18).
- (e) Infectious Diseases The Uxbridge Joint Isolation Hospital, Kingston Lane,
 Hospital : Uxbridge.

 This is maintained by a Board comprised of repre-
 sentatives of its four constituent Local Authorities :
 Uxbridge, Yiewsley and West Drayton, Hayes and
 Harlington, and Ruislip-Northwood Urban District
 Councils. Cases admitted to this Hospital are : Scarlet
 Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Erysipelas, Ophthal-
 mia Neonatorum, Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute
 Polio-Encephalitis, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and
 complicated cases of Measles, Whooping Cough,
 Influenza and Pneumonia.

 The Hospital has beds for 12 Diphtheria cases, 24
 Scarlet Fever cases, and there are 12 cubicles for
 cases where cross-infection has arisen.

 During 1936, 185 persons were admitted to the
 Hospital from Uxbridge Urban District : 169 Scarlet
 Fever, 14 Diphtheria, 1 Erysipelas, 1 Whooping
 Cough.
- (f) Maternity : None. Cases are sent to the Hillingdon County Hospital
 by arrangement.
- (g) Children's Hospitals : None. Patients are treated at Hillingdon County
 Hospital.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO HOSPITALS.

The County Hospital, Hillingdon (General) :	Medical practitioners are advised to communicate direct with the Medical Officer of the hospital, telephone No. Uxbridge 782, to arrange for removal of patients to the hospital. It is advisable to leave a note at the house of the patient stating reasons for admission. Where public assistance is required, the nearest relatives should accompany the patient to give details to the Lady Almoner at the hospital.
Infectious Diseases Hospital :	Medical practitioners should telephone to the Matron at Uxbridge 128 and ask for arrangements to be made for the patient's removal.
Small Pox :	Medical practitioners should communicate by telephone to the Public Health Department (Uxbridge 900) or after hours with my house (Uxbridge 80).

TREATMENT OF PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Following the issue of the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, a scheme was prepared by the Middlesex County Council to provide specialist and hospital services in connection with the treatment of cases of puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia occurring in the maternity and child welfare area of the County Council. The scheme contains the following provisions :—

- (1) The appointment of J. M. Wyatt, Esq., F.R.C.S., Obstetric Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, to act as Consultant Obstetric Physician on behalf of the County Council when a second opinion is required.
- (2) The bacteriological examination of specimens of lochia or blood at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.
- (3) The reception of cases of puerperal infection into the special department of the North-Western Hospital (London County Council Special Hospitals Service) under the care of Dr. Wyatt, and the Isolation Block, Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Hammersmith.
- (4) The provision of trained nurses for the home nursing of cases of puerperal sepsis.

During the year it was not found necessary to call Dr. Wyatt into consultation in connection with any Uxbridge cases.

Of the 10 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurring during the year seven were treated in the Hillingdon County Hospital and three at home.

There were no cases of Puerperal Fever.

TREATMENT OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The scheme of the Middlesex County Council for the treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum, occurring in infants living in the maternity and child welfare area for which the County Council is responsible, provides for :—

- (1) The admission of infants suffering from the disease, accompanied by their mothers, to St. Margaret's Hospital (London County Council Special Hospitals Service).
- (2) The domiciliary nursing of cases.

No cases occurred during 1936

STEAM DISINFECTOR.

The building is situated in Cowley Mill Road and contains a Manlove Alliott High Pressure Steam Disinfector of oval form with a chamber capacity of 60 cubic feet. The disinfector is fitted with vacuum producing and hot air apparatus and a special fitting for use with chemical disinfectants ; a recording gauge is attached to the apparatus. Steam is produced in a cross-tube vertical boiler of four nominal horse-power having an evaporation of approximately 200 pounds of steam per hour at a maximum pressure of 80 pounds per square inch. It was decided that the most suitable method of firing the boiler was by means of oil fuel and accordingly suitable apparatus was installed, and this enables us to have the plant working in three-quarters of an hour starting from cold.

The plant is working satisfactorily and efficiently.

It was not found possible to make satisfactory arrangements with local contractors for the removal of bedding to the Disinfector Station and the Council decided to provide an Austin 12/4 motor-van specially provided with a steel bulk-head for this purpose. This has resulted in an increase in the efficiency and the saving of time in removal of bedding for disinfection.

An efficient system of recording has been installed whereby it is possible to trace the disinfection of any particular article and ascertain the working conditions of the machine at that particular time.

Since the motor-van was provided on the 1st October, 1936, the following articles were disinfected during the last three months of the year :—

NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF BEDDING REMOVED FOR DISINFECTION, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1936.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

Beds	62	Ticks	7
Covers	23	Counterpanes	7
Bolsters	58	Curtains	3
Pillows	130	Towels	1
Blankets	89	Cushions	7
Sheets	41		
Eiderdowns	15		496
Mattresses	53		

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Beds	17	Ticks	3
Covers	15	Mattress covers	9
Bolsters	13	Cushions	6
Pillows	61	Pillowcases	5
Blankets	97	Bedspreads	3
Sheets	44	Handkerchiefs	2
Eiderdowns	13	Dressing gowns	4
Counterpanes	3	Slippers, pairs	1
Curtains	9	Socks, pairs	2
Rugs	5	Tablecloths	3
Mattresses	22	Clothing (various)	13
Quilts	11	Rubber sheet	1
Towels	3		
Mats	5		370

RECREATION GROUNDS.

The Council is to be congratulated on the foresight shown from time to time in acquiring various open spaces.

During the summer months the Hillingdon and Uxbridge Silver Prize Band plays regularly on Sunday evenings on certain of the Grounds and on Tuesday evenings on the Fassnidge Memorial Recreation Ground.

I give below the location and areas of the Open Spaces within our boundaries :—

COMMONS :								<i>Acres.</i>
Watts Common, Harefield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.33
The Green, Harefield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.66
Ickenham Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.80
Ickenham Marsh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.44
Coney Green, Hillingdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.76
No Man's Land, Hillingdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.95
Colham Green Sheepwash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21
Uxbridge Common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.56
George Square	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50
The Old Burial Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00
Total								81.21

PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS :								<i>Acres.</i>
Taylor's Meadow Recreation Ground, Harefield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.93
Mount Pleasant Recreation Ground, Harefield	...	...	...	...	...	...	}	32.42
Mount Pleasant, Bell's Sports Ground, Harefield	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hillingdon Court Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.62
Connaught Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.94
Extension to above, 1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.74
Fassnidge Memorial Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00
Rockingham Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.75
Extension to Rockingham Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.51
Manor Waye Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50
Hillingdon House Farm Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149.00
Addition to Hillingdon House Farm Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.65
Cowley Hall Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.86
The Drive, Swakeleys Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.03
Total								302.95

OTHER OPEN SPACES :								<i>Acres.</i>
Ivy House Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00
Madfield Covert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00
Swakeleys Estate, Ickenham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.00
Parkway, Hillingdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.40
Oak Farm Estate (Yeading Brook Belt)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.26
Yeading Brook Belt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133.98
Harefield Place Reservation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132.00
Total								314.64

Total Area of Open Spaces in District, 698·80 acres, or 6·83 % of the area of the District. In addition to this there are several small spaces and roadside wastes.

In addition, negotiations by the Middlesex County Council have been in progress for the acquisition of Breakspears Mansion and Park for the Green Belt of a total area of about 572·5 acres.

Negotiations are also in progress for the acquisition of approximately 78 acres comprising Warren Farm, along the route of Western Avenue.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS,

relating to the Public Health in force in this District :

The Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1899.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Museums and Gymnasiums Act (Gymnasiums only), 1891.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Parts II., III., V., VI., and Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67 of Part IV., and Section 95.

The Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923.

The Public Health Act, 1925.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Bye-Laws relating to :

Common Lodging Houses, 1887.

Nuisances, 1887.

Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies and Ashpits, 1887.

Offensive Trades, 1887.

Uxbridge Common, 1902.

New Streets and Buildings, 1907.

Trade of a Dealer in Rags, Bones, etc., 1913.

Disused Burial Ground (Uxbridge), 1915.

Fassnidge Memorial Recreation Ground, 1927.

Pleasure Grounds and Open Spaces, 1927.

Houses Let in Lodgings, 1929.

Slaughterhouses, 1929.

Gipsy Encampments (Middlesex County Council), 1931.

Open Spaces (Ickenham Green and Ickenham Marsh), 1931.

WATER SUPPLY.

The District has a piped supply of water from two undertakings :—

(a) That of the Council, which supplies the parishes of Uxbridge and Hillingdon West ; and

(b) That of the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company, which supplies the remainder of the area.

The supply has been satisfactory, both in quality and in quantity.

Fifty-six isolated houses derive their supplies of water from 15 shallow wells.

A summary of the analyses taken during the year of the water supply is given below.

WATER SAMPLE SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS DURING 1936

No. Date and Source.	Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on gelatine plates, incubated at 20°-22° C. for 3 days.	Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, incubated at 37.5° C. for 2 days.	B. Coli	Streptococci.	B. Welchii (spores)	Remarks.
No. 39843. 28/8/36. Private supply —Artesian well	30 per c.c.	13 per c.c.	not found in 100 c.c.	not found in 30 c.c.	not found in 100 c.c.	From a consideration of the results we are of opinion that this sample is satisfactory for drinking purposes.

SUMMARY OF WATER SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS DURING 1936

No. Date and Source.	Total solids (dried at 180°C).	Combined Chlorine (Cl).	Equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl).	Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates).	Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites).	Ammoniacal nitrogen.	Albuminoid nitrogen.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	Lead or Copper.	Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃).	Permanent hardness.	Total hardness.	Remarks.
No. 11205 5/3/36 Uxbridge U.D.C. Town's Main.	31.0 21.7	2.00 1.40	3.30 2.31	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.0006 0.0004	0.050 0.035	Nil Nil	20.5 14.4	Nil Nil	20.5 14.4	The above results show this water to be of a high degree of purity.
No. 39843 28/8/36. Private supply— Artesian Well.	43.5 30.5	4.00 2.80	6.60 4.62	0.04 0.03	Nil Nil	0.0428 0.0300	0.0036 0.0025	0.061 0.043	Nil Nil	29.0 20.3	3.5 2.5	32.5 22.8	From a consideration of the results we are of opinion that this sample is fit for drinking purposes.
No. 49326 28/10/36. Uxbridge U.D.C. Town's Main.	32.0 22.4	3.60 2.52	5.94 4.16	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.0003 0.0002	0.0008 0.0006	0.004 0.003	Nil Nil	11.0 7.7	Nil Nil	11.0 7.7	The above results show this water to be quite satisfactory for drinking purposes.
No. 54006. 25/11/36. Shallow Well.	46.5 32.6	4.00 2.80	6.60 4.62	0.66 0.46	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.0040 0.0028	0.020 0.014	Nil Nil	30.0 21.0	5.0 3.5	35.0 24.5	The water contains some fine deposit which is chiefly composed of granules of chalk. There are also some parts of insects apparently a type of waterflea. In addition there are a few embryonic worms though adult forms of the latter are not seen. These are probably harmless but their presence denotes that the water is not undergoing good natural filtration. Apart from the above, the water may be regarded as fit for drinking purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

HAREFIELD PLACE ESTATE. 9-in. SEWER.

After correspondence with the Middlesex County Council re drainage of the Home Farm Cottages, and the Pinnocks, it was agreed to lay a new 9-in. sewer in the private road to sewer these properties. The total length of the sewer is about 480 yards.

WEST MIDDLESEX MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The Disposal Works at Mogden and Perry Oaks are now in operation and the three sewage works in this District have now ceased to function with the exception of Cowley, which is being retained in action temporarily to deal with sewage from Yiewsley. The Yiewsley Council have a scheme in progress to make the remaining connections and this will render the Cowley Works unnecessary. This scheme will probably be completed in the near future.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Under the Middlesex County Council Act of 1898, and subsequent Acts, the Middlesex County Council has power to supervise, cleanse, and maintain the rivers and streams in the County, with the exception of the Thames and the Lea, which are maintained by the Thames Conservancy Board and the Lea Conservancy Board respectively.

The work is carried out by the Department of the County Engineer.

There has been no observed pollution of rivers and streams in the District during 1936.

PONDS AND DITCHES.

Various ponds and ditches in all parts of the District were sprayed with a solution of Larvaecide during the summer months in an effort to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, etc.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are about 80 earth closets and privies in the District and approximately 62 houses drained to cesspools. Of these 38 were dealt with by the Bedford Exhauster, 14 by contractors, and in the other cases allowances were made to the owners for emptying their own cesspools.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of house refuse was continued with the same type of equipment during the year 1936, namely, 3 Fordson tractors, 5 "Eagle" trailers, 1 Ford 30-cwt. lorry, and 4 horses and carts, with the addition of 1 Bedford lorry.

The Fordson tractors and trailers with the Bedford collect refuse from Southern Harefield, Hillingdon East, Ickenham, Cowley, and the R.A.F. Depot east of the River Pinn.

The Ford lorry collects from Northern Harefield, and Uxbridge Cottage Hospital.

The four horses and carts collect all refuse from the Uxbridge and Hillingdon West Wards.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All house refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping on the following sites:—

Northern Harefield	...	...	Watts Common, Harefield.
Hillingdon, Ickenham, S. Harefield and Cowley	...	...	Harlington Road Pit, Hillingdon.
Uxbridge and Hillingdon West	...	...	Uxbridge Sewage Disposal Works.

REFUSE FROM EARTH CLOSETS AND PRIVIES.

The Harefield Earth Closets are cleansed by a Contractor, the refuse being tipped at Broadwater Farm, where it is covered by the Council's workmen.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING.

During the year 367 cesspools were cleansed with the Council's Thornycroft and Bedford exhausters, representing $866\frac{1}{2}$ loads, or 427,675 gallons.

Contractors emptied 21 privy pits and cesspools (Hillingdon East 1, Harefield 20).

QUANTITY OF REFUSE COLLECTED AND DISPOSED OF.

The following table gives the quantity of house refuse collected and disposed of during 1936:—

	<i>System.</i>	<i>No. of Loads.</i>	<i>Cub. Yds.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Uxbridge and Hillingdon West	Horse and Cart	3,427	10,281	3,253·9
North Harefield	Bedford Lorry	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$2,378\frac{1}{2}$	726·6
	Ford Lorry	$567\frac{1}{2}$		
Hillingdon, Ickenham, South Harefield, and Cowley	Tractor Trailer	$2,608\frac{1}{2}$	$18,483\frac{1}{2}$	4,214·25
	Hired Lorry	56		
Totals	...	$6,674\frac{1}{2}$	31,143	8,194·75

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

INSPECTIONS.

No. of Premises Inspected on Complaint of Nuisance	...	...	...	169
No. of Premises Inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	203
No. of Premises under periodical Inspections	...	...	...	263
Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections made	...	...	...	3,267
No. of Inspections under Shops (Hours) Acts, 1912-28	...	...	...	15
Nuisances Discovered and Abated	...	...	...	178
Informal Notices	...	...	...	156
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	6
No. of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces Inspected	...	...	...	340
No. of Visits to Dairies	...	...	...	106
No. of Visits to Cowsheds	...	...	...	102
No. of Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	237

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF WORK INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE FIGURES:—

New Drainage Systems Provided (to existing buildings only)	...	...	8
Drains Cleaned and Repaired	...	...	54
Drains Examined and Tested	...	...	33
New Sinks and Lavatory Basins Provided	...	...	20
W.C.'s Cleansed, Repaired and Renewed	...	...	20

Additional W.C. and Urinal Accommodation Provided	9
New Soil Pipes and Vents	10
Water-waste Preventers Repaired and Renewed	38
Rainwater Gutters and Pipes	9
Defective Sink and Bath Wastes Repaired	15
Houses requiring Walls, Ceilings, Floors, Roofs, etc., Repaired (not including those under Housing Act)	—
Premises Limewashed	—
Verminous Conditions Remedied (including Van Treatment of Furniture)	109
Yards Paved	5
New Inspection Chambers, etc.	23
New Dustbins Provided	16
Damp Conditions Remedied (not including those under Housing Act)...	—
Foul Dung Pits, Ditches, Manure Heaps, and Accumulations of Rubbish Remedied	32
Overcrowding Remedied	8
Water Samples Taken	5
Council Houses Inspected	125
Bakehouses Limewashed	6
Various	75

DISINFECTION.

224 rooms were disinfected.

Disinfection of clothing and bedding has been by steam sterilizer, and rooms and furniture by formalin spray and vapour.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Periodical inspection of these has been made, and on the whole they have been found satisfactory. See Tables on page 22.

There were no instances discovered of outwork in unwholesome premises.

TENTS AND VANS, ETC., USED FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

108 caravans were moved away from various parts of the District.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two within the District.

RAG AND BONE STORES.

No contraventions of the Bye Laws were discovered.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

Two new boats were registered and two re-registered on change of ownership.

All of these were motor propelled.

SHOPS ACTS.

Several complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND PIGGERIES.

Dairies Reconditioned	2
Defective Floors Repaired	2
Limewashed under Notice	6
Nuisance from Accumulation of Refuse Abated	1
Piggeries Drained	—
Cowsheds Reconditioned	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

(a) Registered [including (b)]	4
(b) Licensed	1

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	231	5	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	99	9	—
WORKPLACES... .. (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	10	1	—
TOTALS	340	15	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts *</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	8	8	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	4	4	—	—
Not separate for Sexes... ..	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground Bake-houses (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
[Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops) (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921] ...				
TOTALS	17	17	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Several complaints of a minor nature were received and dealt with.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

It was again necessary to draw the attention of the management of a laundry in the District to the excessive emission of smoke from their chimney and the nuisance was abated forthwith.

There has since been no occasion to take action in the matter.

SWIMMING BATH.

The Council's public open-air bathing pool on the Hillingdon House Farm Estate, adjoining Uxbridge Common, was open from May 1st until September 25th. The hours of bathing were from 6.30 a.m. to sunset each day on weekdays, but on Saturdays and Sundays there was a break from 12 noon until 2 p.m.

The pool occupies one of the most elevated and commanding sites of West Middlesex, is 220 ft. long, with two shallow end areas, each 72 ft. 6 in. by 60 ft., the depth varying from 2 ft. 9 in. to 5 ft., and a deep area 90 ft. by 75 ft., ranging from 6 ft. to 9 ft. 6 in. in depth. In addition there is a children's paddling pool, 40 ft. by 20 ft., with a water depth ranging from 6 to 15 in. The capacity of the pool is 480,000 gallons and the Chloramine process of filtration has a turnover of 80,000 gallons per hour. There is accommodation for 952 bathers, with pre-cleansing hot and cold showers in the dressing-rooms. Footbaths are provided at the eight entrances to the pool. There is also a first-aid room with full equipment and an administrative building.

A few statistics of the season's run will be of considerable interest, particularly having regard to the poor weather conditions prevailing.

Total number of persons bathing during the season	...	66,564
Number of Children bathing (included in above figure)	...	29,034
Number of spectators	... ..	8,417
This shows a total attendance of	... ..	79,981
Highest number of bathers on any one day (August 29th)		2,012

In all there were 116 casualties, principally of a minor character, treated by the staff of the pool and myself.

Six of the County Council's schools and five private schools sent parties of children for periods of bathing.

The total consumption of water during the season was 1,321,000 gallons, which included the initial filling.

The highest water temperature recorded was 77° F. and the mean temperature of the season 68° F.

Bath-side water tests are taken at least twice per day by the Ortho-Tolodine process. An analysis of the water in the pool was taken during one of the peak periods, and for information it is set out below.

LABORATORY REPORT.

The amount of Free Chlorine present in this sample on arrival was found to be 0.26 parts per million.

(I) QUANTITATIVE.

The average number of organisms, producing colonies on gelatine plates incubated at 20° C. for 3 days, was found to be ... 106 per c.c.
The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 37.5° C. for 2 days, was found to be 111 per c.c.

(II) QUALITATIVE.

B. coli Not found in 100 c.c.
Streptococci present in 30 c.c.

The results show the water to be quite satisfactory for bathing purposes.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

I give below particulars of the action taken for the eradication of bed bugs.

					<i>Council Houses.</i>	<i>Other Houses.</i>
No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	125	12
No. of houses found to be infested			...	...	51	5
No. of houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	51	5

All Council houses on becoming vacant are inspected for the presence of vermin, and the following action is taken if vermin are found :—

Any rubbish found in the house is immediately burned if possible in the grates of the houses, otherwise (for example old furniture) it is taken into the garden and burned. All wooden fittings—picture rails, architraves, skirtings, etc., are driven away from the walls by means of hard-wood wedges, floor boards are lifted in such a way as to allow even diffusion of the fumigant under the floors, all openings—windows and fireplaces, etc., are sealed and a fumigant in block form is burned in the rooms in quantities proportionate to the size of the house.

The advantages of this fumigant lie in its non-poisonous properties and the fact that it is visible in the form of a grey smoke, so that any external leakages may be readily sealed up after the fumigant is applied.

The house is then left for 24 hours if possible, but if occupied 6 hours will suffice ; this enables the tenant to use the house for sleeping purposes the same evening. The hydrogen cyanide process would not permit of this and in any case is regarded as being too dangerous.

In some Council houses in cases of bad infestation the fumigant has been followed up by a high pressure spray of a proprietary vermicide before the woodwork is replaced.

There have been no instances reported during the year where vermin have re-appeared after such treatment as outlined above.

In order to ensure that belongings of tenants are freed from vermin before removal into a Council house, one of two methods is adopted :—

Houses of applicants for Council houses are inspected and, if vermin are found, the application is only granted subject to the tenant allowing the Council to disinfest their furniture and effects. On the other hand, all furniture and effects removed from Clearance Areas is fumigated in vans as the tenants are moved to their new houses, and in the majority of instances the tenants have welcomed this proposal. The Council have two pantechicon vans in which the furniture is placed. These are then drawn by horses to some convenient and secluded place where a fumigant is applied, and then the vans are sealed and left for six hours. The doors are then opened and the contents of the vans allowed to air. They are then driven to the new houses and unloaded.

During the year 53 removals were done in this way.

All work of disinfestation is carried out by the Council's own workmen. Your Public Health Department keeps in touch with all new developments in fumigation technique.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The Middlesex County Council are the authority under this Act and the work of their inspectors of rat destruction is to a large extent advisory, and it is their duty to see that, so far as practicable, occupiers do not allow their premises to become or to remain infested. During the year, the County's inspector of rat destruction paid 52 visits to rat-infested premises in Uxbridge.

SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

There are no special classes of premises and occupations subject to control by the Local Authority other than those governed under Bye-Laws. These are referred to elsewhere.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

There are no other sanitary conditions requiring notice.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

During 1936 it was not found necessary to take any action under these Acts.

SCHOOLS.

All the public schools in this District are under the control of the Middlesex County Council. There are 14 in all, with a total of 3,866 pupils. They are all provided with a water supply from the mains and the sanitary conditions are good.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Department.</i>						<i>Number on roll.</i>
ELEMENTARY.							
Uxbridge Senior School	Mixed						459
Whitehall Council	Junior						402
Whitehall Council	Infants						243
Belmont Road Council	Infants						94
St. Andrew's C.E.	Girls						92
St. Andrew's C.E.	Infants						95
St. John's C.E.	Juniors and Infants						94
St. Mary's R.C.	Mixed						170
Cowley C.E.	Juniors and Infants						213
Hillingdon Council	Mixed						520
Hillingdon C.E.	Infants						228
Oak Farm Council	Junior						352
Oak Farm Council	Infants						392
SECONDARY.							
Bishopshalt	Mixed						512
Total							3,866

We receive notifications from the Head Teachers of schools to the effect that certain pupils are absent, either as suffering from or as contacts with a case of infectious disease, and full advantage is taken of the information provided by them.

Where a case of infectious disease arises involving a school child, a notice of "Exclusion from school to prevent the spread of infectious disease" is issued by this Department, specifying the exclusion period.

It was not found necessary to close any school or part of a school to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

On the 27th November, 1934, the Council passed the necessary statutory resolution declaring the following 14 areas to be clearance areas :—

Chequers Yard C.A.
Church Lane C.A.
Cowley Mill Road C.P.A.
Grainge's Yard C.A.
The Greenway C.A.
Park Road No. 1 C.A.
Park Road No. 2 C.P.A.
Queen's Court C.A.
Colham Green No. 2 C.A.
Colham Green No. 2 C.P.A.
Colham Green No. 3 C.P.A.
Colham Green No. 4 C.P.A.
Harlington Road No. 2 C.A.
West Drayton Road No. 2 C.A.

On the 29th October, 1935, the requisite Orders were made by the Council and submitted to the Minister of Health for confirmation and on the 4th of February, 1936, a public local enquiry was held.

With the exception of Grainge's Yard and West Drayton Road, all the Orders were, with slight modifications, confirmed by the Minister.

In the first instance the owners agreed to use the premises for trade purposes only ; in the second two of the cottages had already been demolished and only one unoccupied building remained, and this has since been demolished.

This scheme involved the rehousing of 330 persons or 93 families. By the end of the year 38 of these families had been rehoused on the Avenue Estate.

In addition to the action mentioned above the Council in November of 1935 passed the necessary resolution in respect of the Uxbridge (Park Lane, Harefield) Clearance Area (57/59/61/63, Park Lane) ; and in March, 1936, action was taken for the compulsory purchase of this area. The premises were visited by an inspector of the Ministry of Health on the 6th July and the order duly confirmed.

In September, 1936, the Council declared Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Beckley's Yard, Harefield, to be a Clearance Area. This area is to be dealt with in the 1937 scheme and will be known as the Uxbridge (High Street, Harefield) Clearance Area No. 4.

In November the Council were presented with a provisional report upon and estimate of the number of areas to be dealt with to complete their Slum Clearance programme. Preparations were made to deal speedily with these.

It is estimated that about 70 areas will be involved. This will affect 446 houses and 1,405 persons.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

(1) INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

1. (a) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	117
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	266
2. (a) Number of Dwelling Houses [included in sub-head (1) above] which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
3. Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (*These have been dealt with as Clearance Areas.)	*
4. Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	21

(2) REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	20
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(3) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(a) *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

1. Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	4
2. Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :	
(a) By Owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

(b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

1. Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
2. Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

(c) *Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

1. Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
2. Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6

(d) *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit... ..	Nil

(4) HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	206
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	206
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	1286
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	214
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	8
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	51
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which Dwelling Houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... ..	—

PROVISION OF HOUSES.

(a) Total number of New Houses erected during the year, including those given separately under (b).

Cowley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Harefield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Hillingdon East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526
Ickenham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Uxbridge and Hillingdon West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Total									673

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts.

									<i>By Local Authority.</i>
Cowley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Harefield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Hillingdon East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Ickenham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Uxbridge and Hillingdon West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total									70

There were no houses erected with State Assistance under the Housing Acts by Bodies or Persons other than the Local Authority.

The total number of Council Houses occupied at the end of the Year was :—

Cowley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Harefield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Hillingdon East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497
Ickenham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Uxbridge and Hillingdon West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455
Total									1,318

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

In accordance with the Housing Act, 1935, it was necessary to make a survey of the houses in the District to ascertain the number of cases and extent of overcrowding.

For this purpose the staff of the Department was temporarily augmented by six enumerators who carried out a house-to-house canvass with a form of enquiry. In all, 9,176 houses were visited, of which 206 were found to be overcrowded (65 Council and 141 other houses).

A detailed statement is given below :—

HOUSES OVERCROWDED.

						<i>Council Houses.</i>	<i>Other Houses.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Uxbridge and Hillingdon West ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	31	55
Hillingdon East ...	...	...	...	...	...	28	82	110
Harefield ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	24
Cowley ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	15
Ickenham ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total number of houses overcrowded ...						65	141	206

It was estimated that by making use of some of the existing overcrowded Council houses (rehousing in them families in which the number of persons is less than the permitted number of the houses to be so used), it would be possible to abate overcrowding in all of the 206 cases by building a total of 166 new houses, which would need to be distributed in various parts of the district.

After dealing with the problem of overcrowding in this way the Council would have 25 of their houses released as not being suitable as regards size for rehousing overcrowded families, and these could be re-let in the normal way.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

All the farms and dairies in the District are inspected at least four times during the course of each year. There are 46 persons registered with this Council as Retail Purveyors and 14 as producers.

Fifteen licenses have been issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, for the sale of graded milks. The conditions of milk supply generally are satisfactory.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Meat shops, stalls, slaughter-houses and food premises have been the subject of regular inspection and the conditions are generally satisfactory. There is no meat-marking scheme under part 3 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1934.

During 1936 the following carcasses were inspected at various slaughter-houses in the District :—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	59
Sheep	...	...	...	...	303
Calves	...	...	...	...	19
Pigs	...	...	...	...	379
Total					760

The principal items of food condemned and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption were :—

Meat, Hams, Tinned Meat, Tinned Fruit, Fish, etc. ... approx. 2,198 lbs.

ADULTERATION OF FOODS.

By courtesy of the Chief Officer of the Public Control Department of the Middlesex County Council, I give below particulars of the action taken with regard to adulterated food.

<i>Articles Sampled.</i>					<i>No. Taken.</i>	<i>No. Adulterated.</i>
Milk	...	...	...	...	87	2
Cream	...	...	...	...	1	—
Gin	...	...	...	...	8	2
Meat	...	...	...	...	2	—
Minced Beef	...	...	...	...	3	—
Sausages	...	...	...	...	3	—
Whisky	...	...	...	...	11	2
Total					115	6

Two prosecutions were taken and convictions secured—one for the sale of gin and the other whisky—both with added water.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical and bacteriological examination of food is carried out for us when necessary by the Clinical Research Association, Ltd. No samples were submitted during the year.

NUTRITION.

At all the Middlesex County Council's schools, the Milk Marketing Board's scheme is in force, under which any child may obtain one-third of a pint of milk at the cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Under this scheme it is stipulated that the source and quality of the milk should be approved by the County Medical Officer of Health after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health of the local Sanitary Authority, and in this area, approval has been given only to the supply of milk which has been pasteurised under licence granted by the local Sanitary Authority.

The scheme of the Middlesex Education Committee for the supply of milk or cod-liver oil to children considered by the Medical Officer to be in need of extra nourishment, either free of cost or at a reduced price, continues in operation.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Ages of Cases Notified.</i>												<i>Total 1936</i>	<i>Total 1935</i>	<i>Total Cases Admitted to Hospital 1936 1935</i>		<i>Deaths 1936 1935</i>	
	<i>Under One Year</i>	<i>1 to 2</i>	<i>2 to 3</i>	<i>3 to 4</i>	<i>4 to 5</i>	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 15</i>	<i>15 to 20</i>	<i>20 to 35</i>	<i>35 to 45</i>	<i>45 to 65</i>	<i>65 and up- wards</i>						
Scarlet Fever ...	—	4	7	17	15	69	24	31	30	2	1	—	200	186	193	175	—	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	1	1	3	7	—	2	2	1	—	—	17	31	17	29	—	1
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	3	4	1	16	21	1	2	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	10	8	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—
Continued Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	2	3	1	—	1	5	—	9	8	7	5	—	41	45	14	2	28	26
Small-pox... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...																		
„ (Non-Pulmonary)...																		
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
5—15	—	3	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
15—25	6	3	9	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	1	1
25—35	3	5	8	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	—
35—45	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—
45—55	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	13	26	1	1	2	7	12	19	1	2	3

Ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths, 7:15.

I am pleased to point out that there has been no increase in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis this year.

DIPHTHERIA.

There has been a reduction in the number of cases of this disease from 31 in 1935 to 17 in 1936. There was 1 death from the disease.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

I reported fully upon this subject, and you will remember that the Council decided not to organise Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics for this District. There had been very few requests and the incidence of the disease was low.

Arrangements have been made between the Council and the Oak Bank Open Air School, whereby the Council bears the cost of immunisation of children from this District attending that School. Also, where parents of children in this District have requested the treatment of their children the Council have borne the cost of the immunisation which has been carried out by arrangement with the Hayes and Harlington Urban District Council, who have a Clinic at Hayes Cottage Hospital.

I believe the treatment to be harmless and efficient, and the present arrangements adequate and satisfactory.

SCARLET FEVER.

In all, 200 cases of scarlet fever were notified, and of these 24 occurred within the Royal Air Force Depot, and were treated in their own Isolation Hospital.

The civilian cases were of a mild character, and no deaths resulted from the disease. I am unable to account for the relatively large numbers, unless it was that the mildness of the cases caused many to be overlooked and thus increased the spread of infection.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

No cases of puerperal fever occurred.

Ten cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, which is any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as Puerperal Fever under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts) occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or

miscarriage in which a temperature of 100·4° Fahrenheit or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period, were notified during the year. Seven patients were treated in Hillingdon Hospital (two from outside the District) and three at home. One death occurred.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases of this disease occurred during 1936.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were no cases of enteric fever during 1936.

MEASLES.

You will have seen under the heading "Deaths" that no persons died from measles during 1935 or 1936. There were, however, many cases during 1936, and some parents treated this disease (which can have a high mortality) with impunity and allowed their affected children to go into contact with those not suffering, with the object that they will "get it over for good and all." This is a misapprehension, for I have knowledge of many cases that have had this disease several times.

CHICKEN POX.

This disease is not notifiable within the Uxbridge Urban District, so that I am unable to give you figures of the number of cases, of which there were, undoubtedly, many in the area. Children and their contacts were excluded by the Head Teachers of schools, but I was sorry to notice the casual way in which the parents dealt with this disease. In many cases no medical practitioner was called in and children were allowed to run about the streets, in some cases, with the skin eruption still present.

The disease is contagious and may lead to complications.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza visited us again with a large number of cases. Considerable research has taken place on the subject of this disease and I am longing for the day when the results of this will overcome the distress, loss of time and life from this disease. There were 10 deaths during 1936 from influenza, 5 more than the previous year.

SMALL POX.

There have been no cases of this disease for some years, but the Middlesex County Council have made full arrangements with the London County Council for the use of beds at an isolation hospital and a special ambulance, if required.

SUPPLY OF PROPHYLACTIC SERA.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin and anti-meningococcus serum is kept at the Public Health Department and a small quantity of each at my residence—The Red House, High Street, Uxbridge. Medical practitioners can obtain these on application to the office or at my house *when* the office is closed.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion this Report indicates a most satisfactory state of health in the District you administer.

I wish to thank the Officers of other Departments for statistics and information which they have kindly supplied.

The Officers of my Department have performed their duties with tact and efficiency.

May I thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your unfailing courtesy and appreciation at all times.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND DOBSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer of Health.

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